

Observations and discussions of TanDEM-X forest spectra over the rain forest

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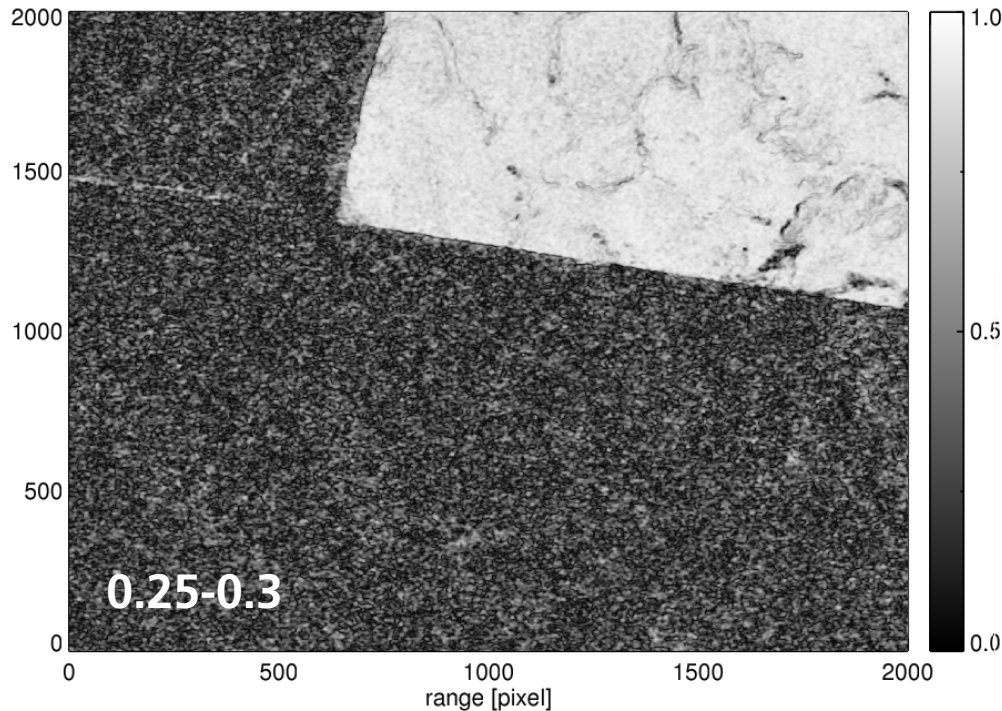
TanDEM-X: decorrelation & forest spectra

- ✦ Observations of low coherence
- ✦ Spectral analysis of the interferograms
 - ❑ Explanation
 - ❑ Analytical modeling and simulations
- ✦ Discussion on the consequences of our findings
 - ❑ Mostly unanswered questions



TanDEM-X: Amazon forest

Coherence: forest & clear-cut



Rondonia (Brazil), October 23rd, 2010
TanDEM-X, 25m height of ambiguity

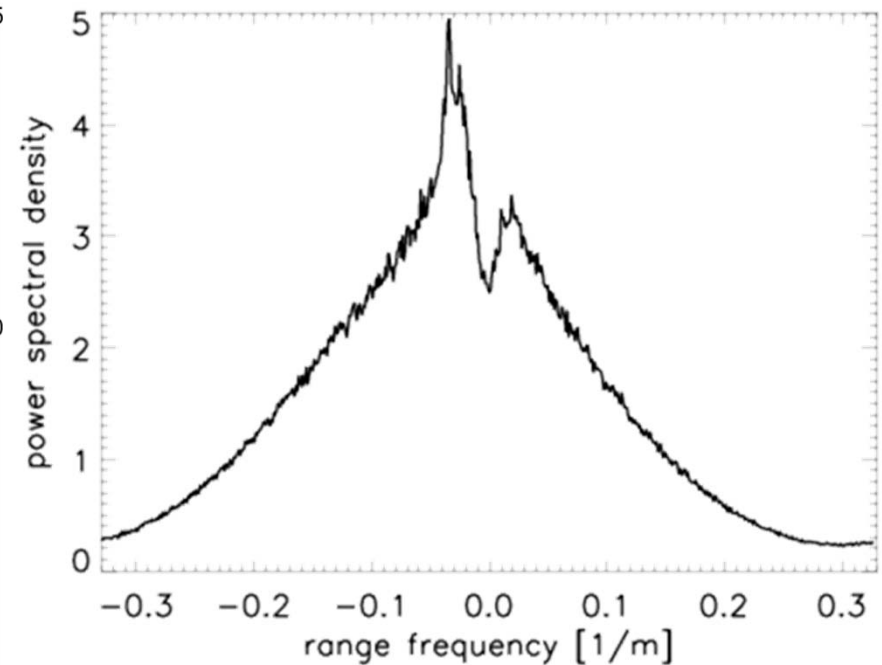


master

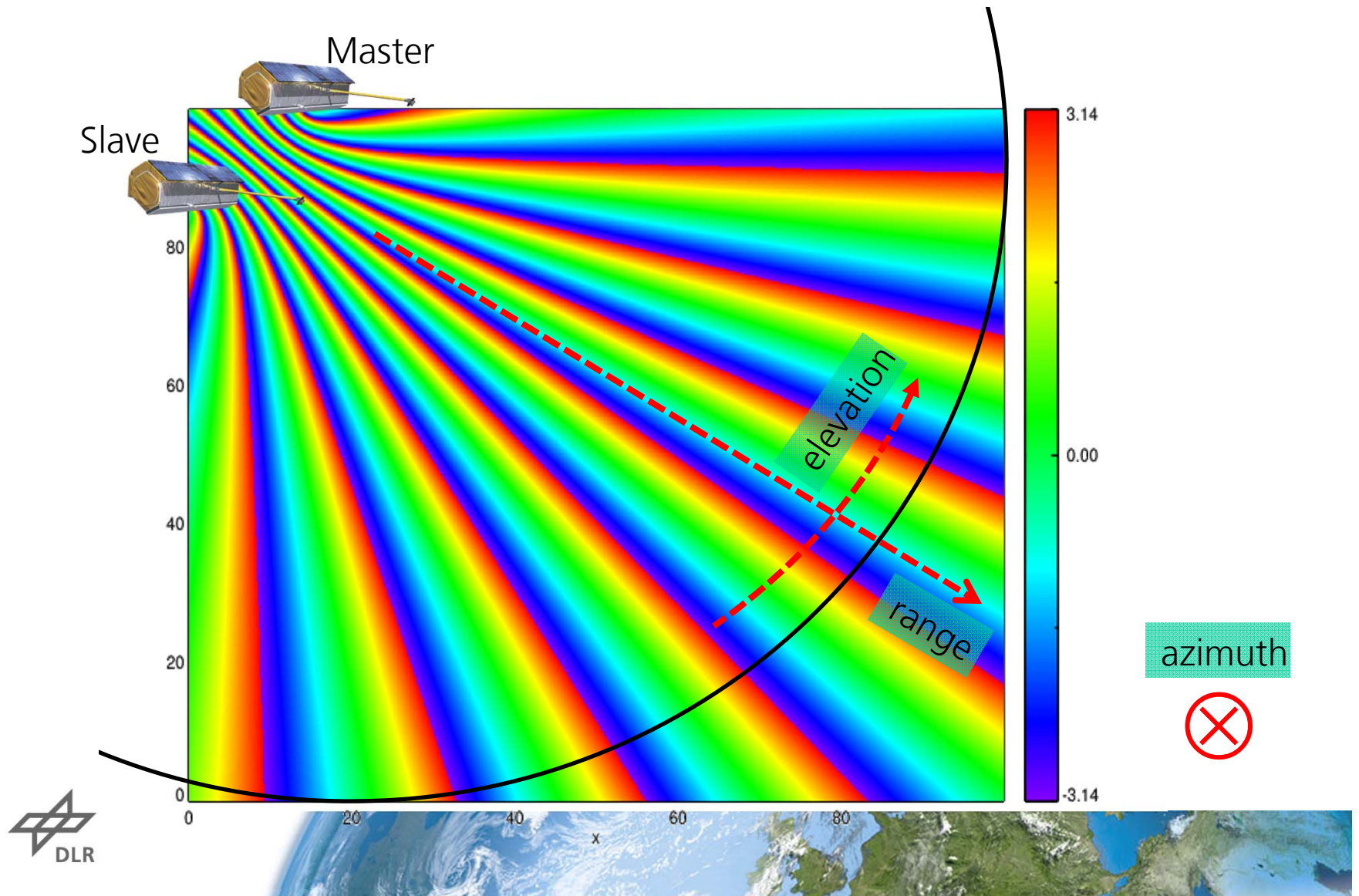
slave

$$S(f_r, a) = E \left[\left| \int y_m(r, a) y_s^*(r, a) \exp(-j2\pi f_r r) dr \right|^2 \right]$$

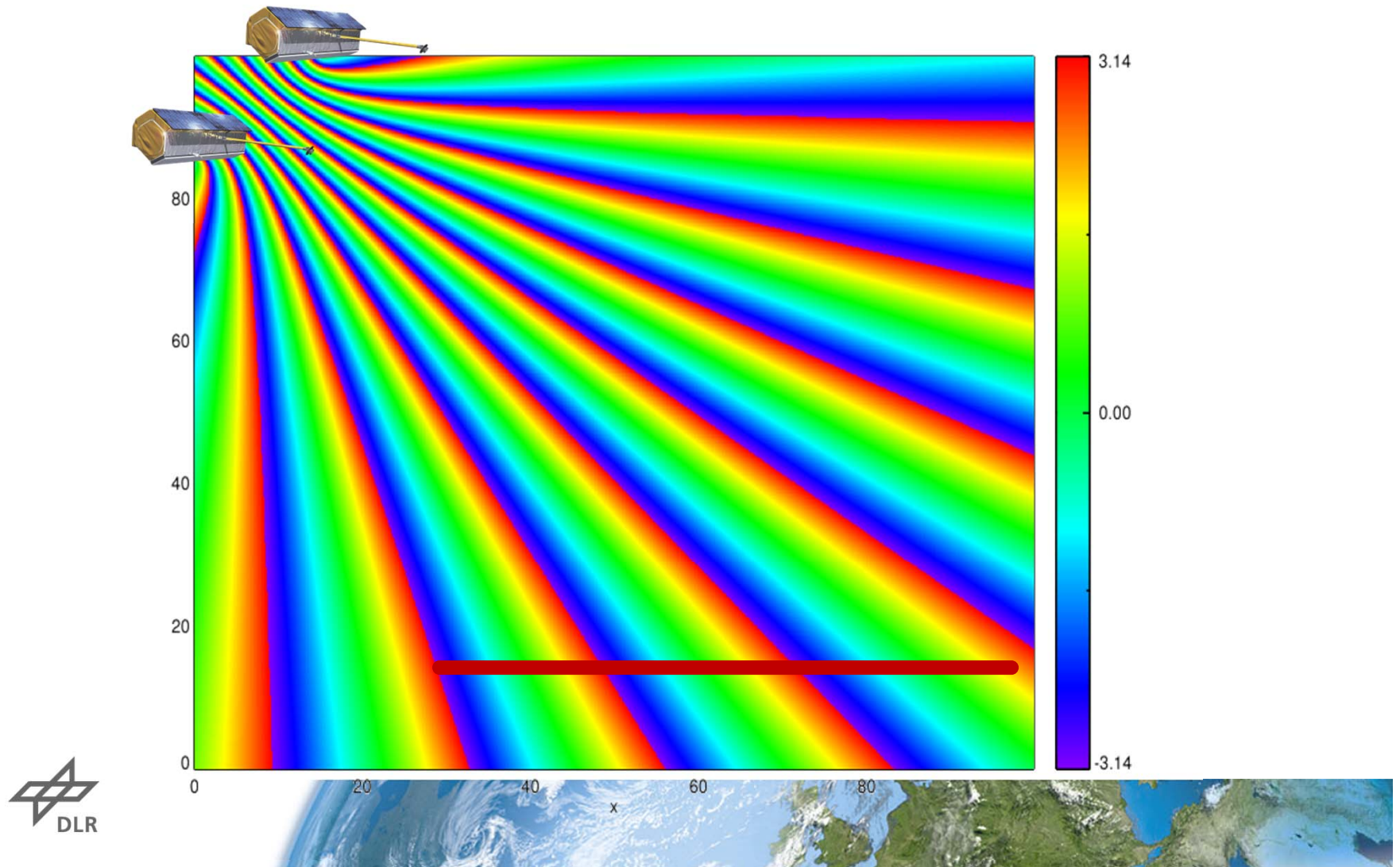
Range spectrum of interferogram



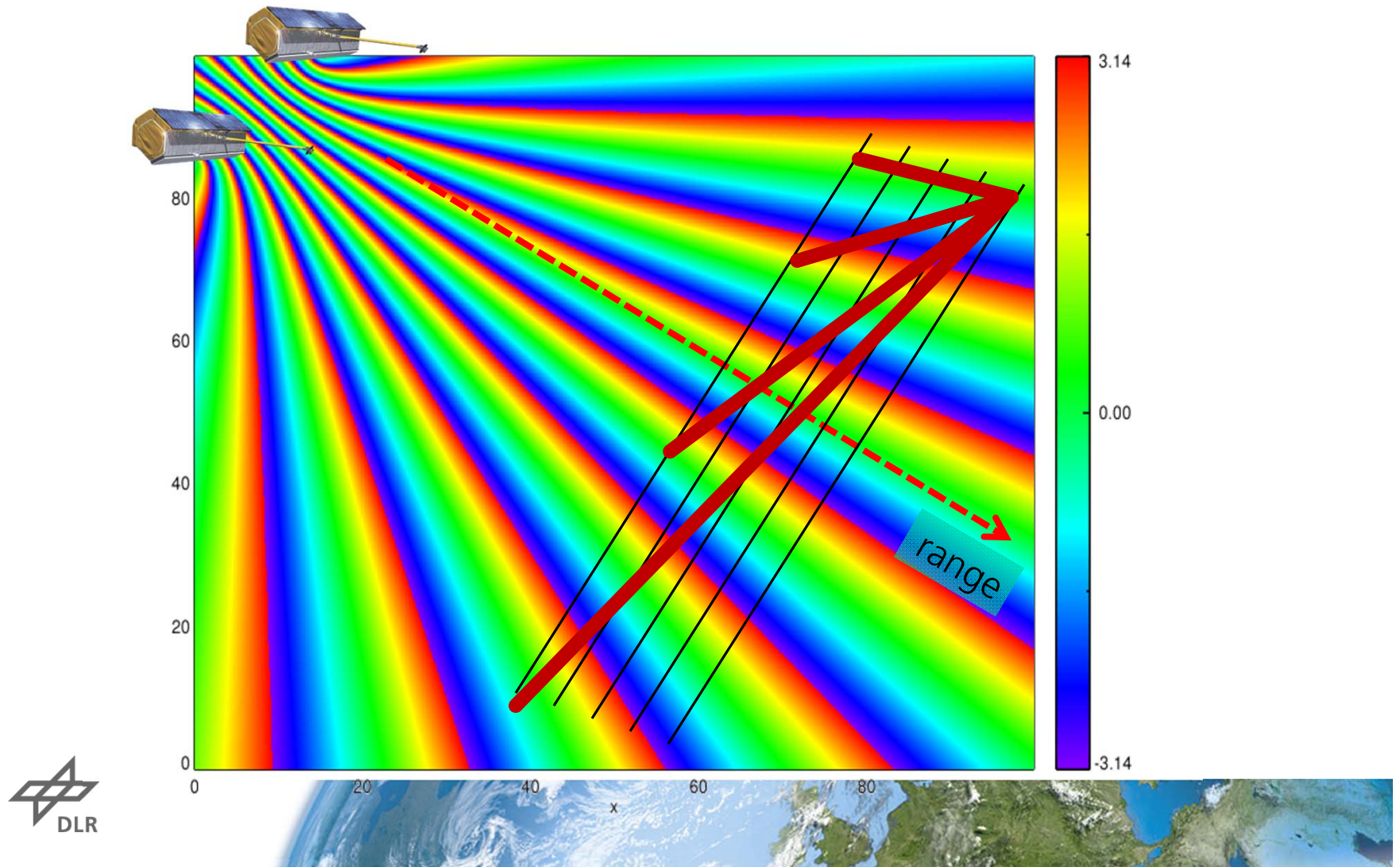
Interferometry allows to locate targets in the third dimension



Flath-Earth phase



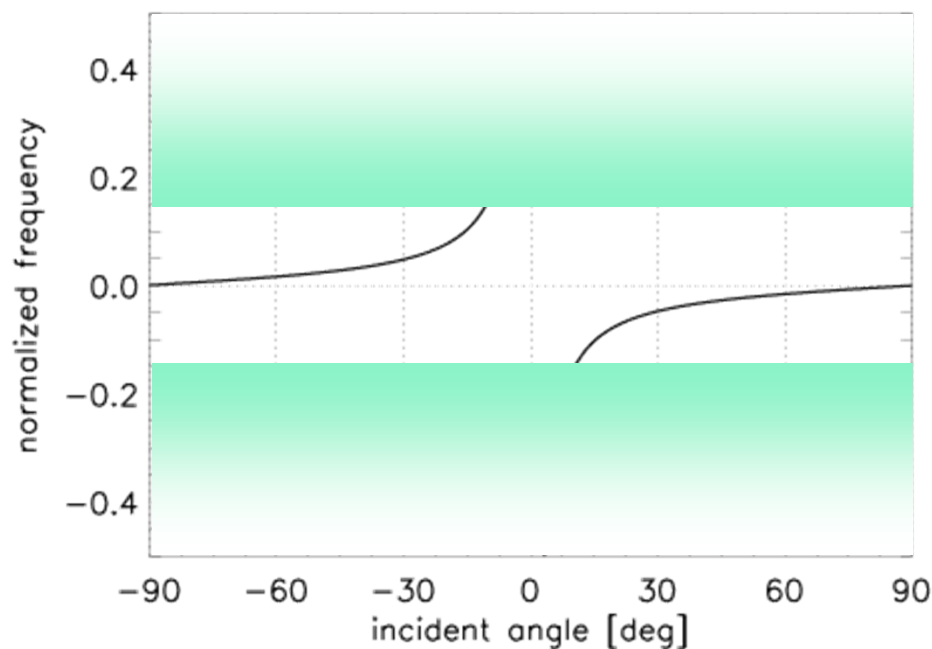
Slopes correspond to frequencies in the interferogram



Slopes and range frequencies (typical TanDEM-X params)

★ Tangent (cotangent) relation:

- Zero frequency = shadow (line of sight)
- Singularity = orthogonal incidence
- Jacobian effect



one slope = one frequency



interferometric
frequency

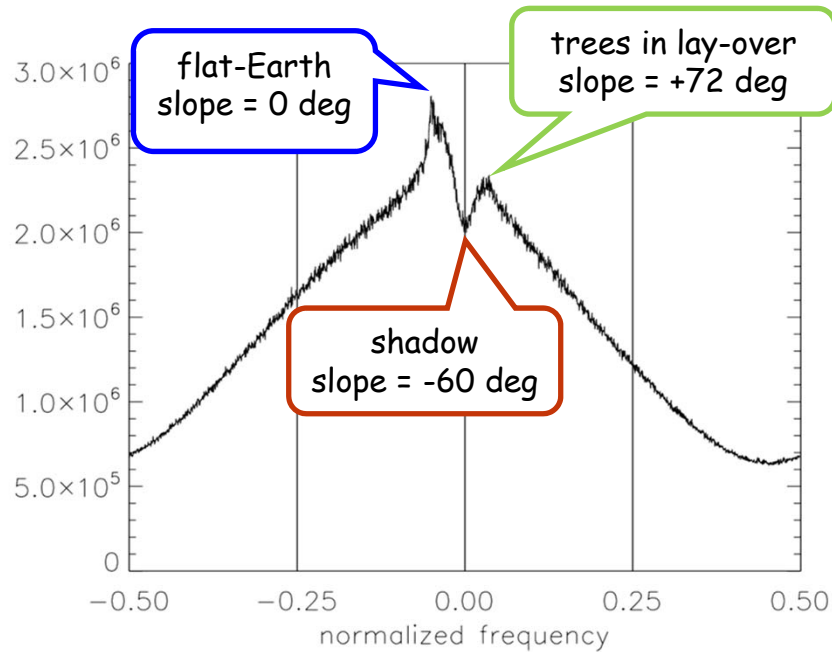
$$f = -\frac{f_0 B_{\perp}}{2R_0 \tan(\vartheta_{\text{inc}})}$$

incident angle

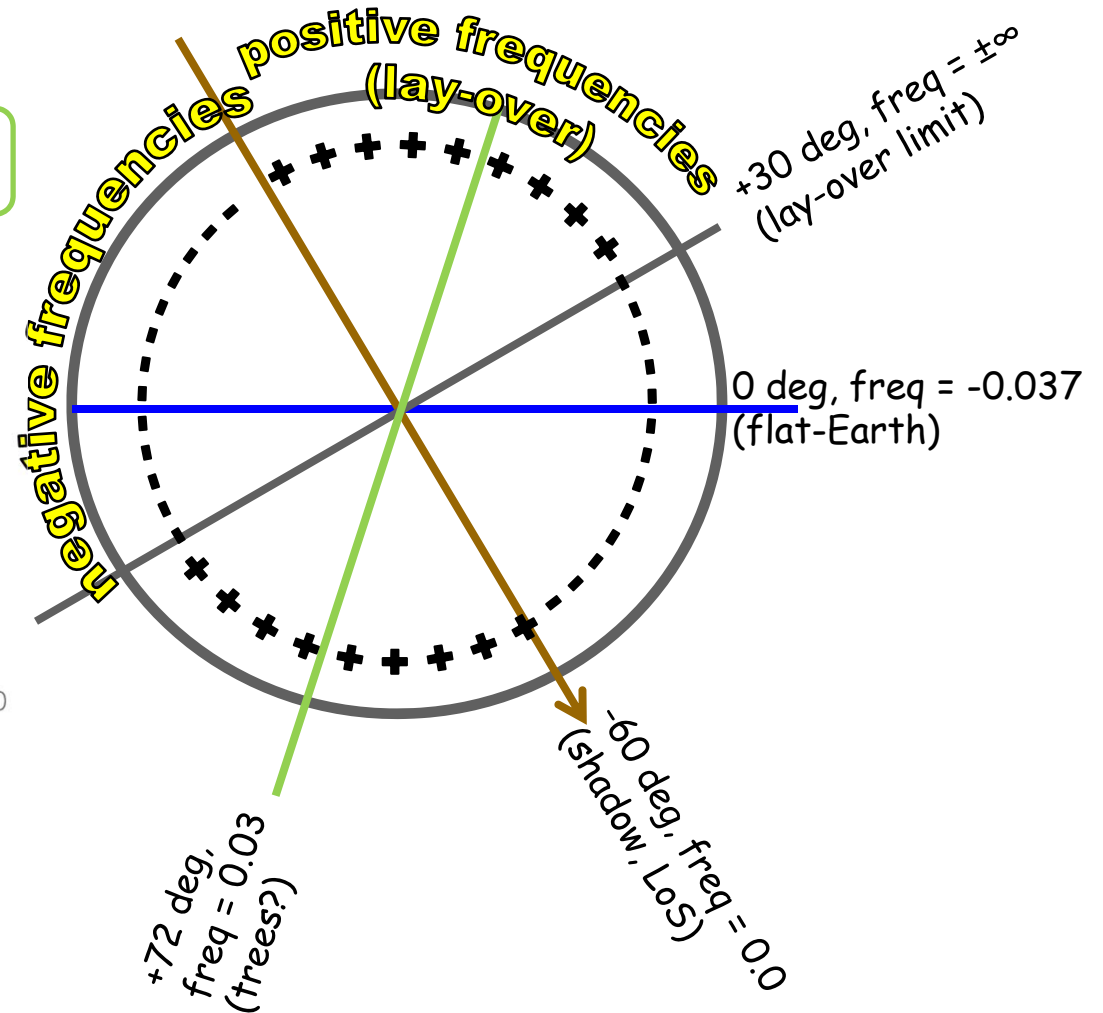


Interferometry, shadow & lay-over

Interferogram spectrum

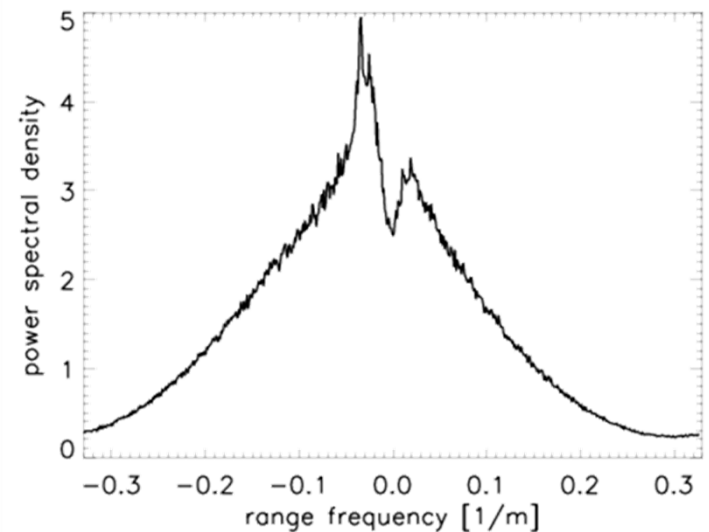


incident angle = 30 deg
height of ambiguity = 25 m



Details on spectral shapes

- ✦ Jacobian
 - ❑ Slopes are packed closer around zero-frequency (LoS) in the interferogram
- ✦ Shadow effect
- ✦ Broadening of spectral components
 - ❑ Slopes are finite (windowing)
 - ❑ Range variations
 - ❑ Topography
- ✦ Decorrelated components form a noise pedestal
 - ❑ Its shape depends on the spectral weighting

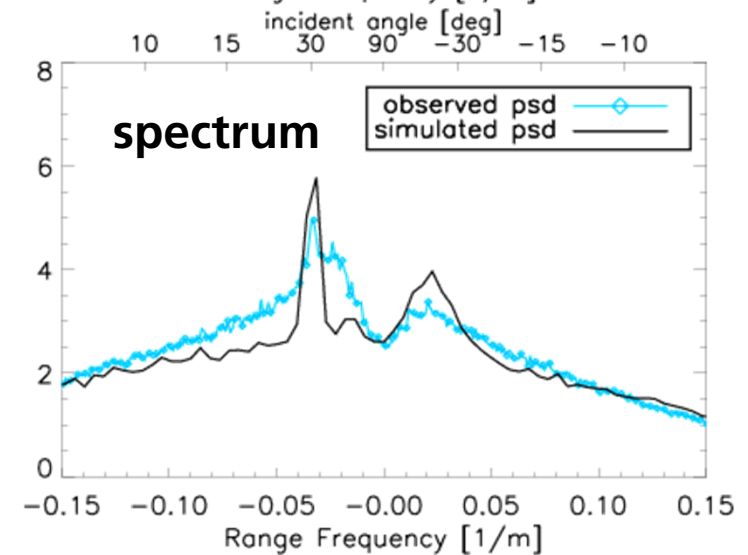
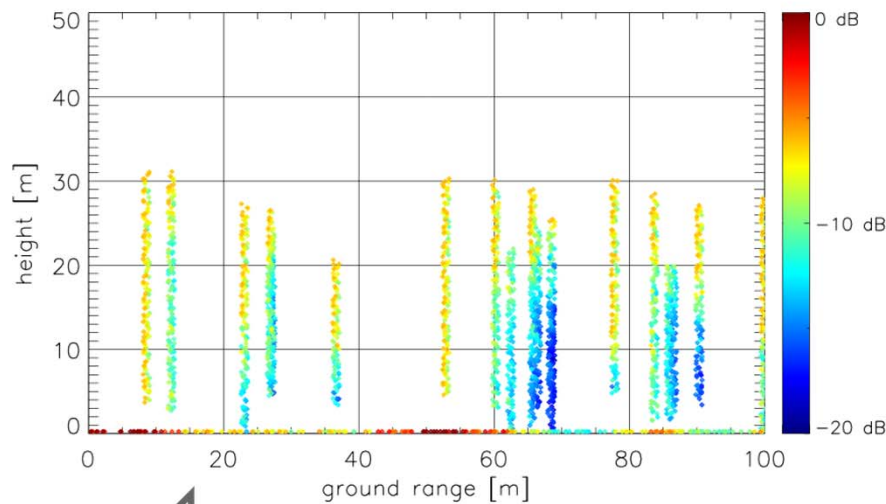
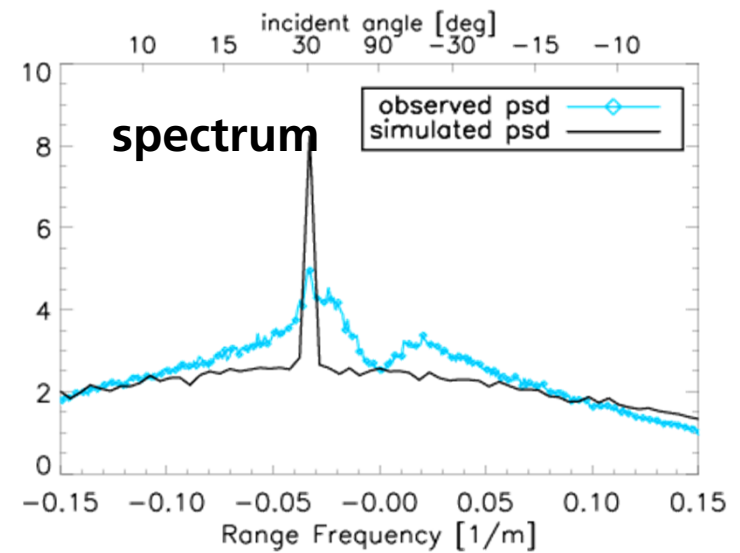
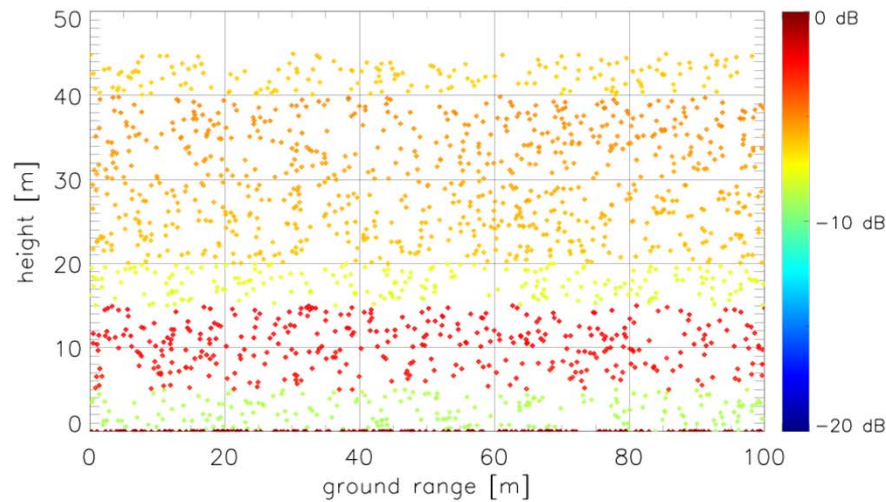


Simulations

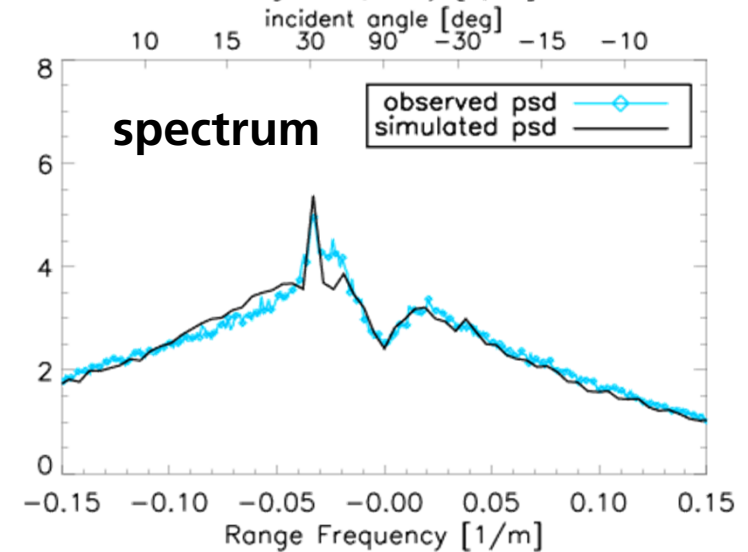
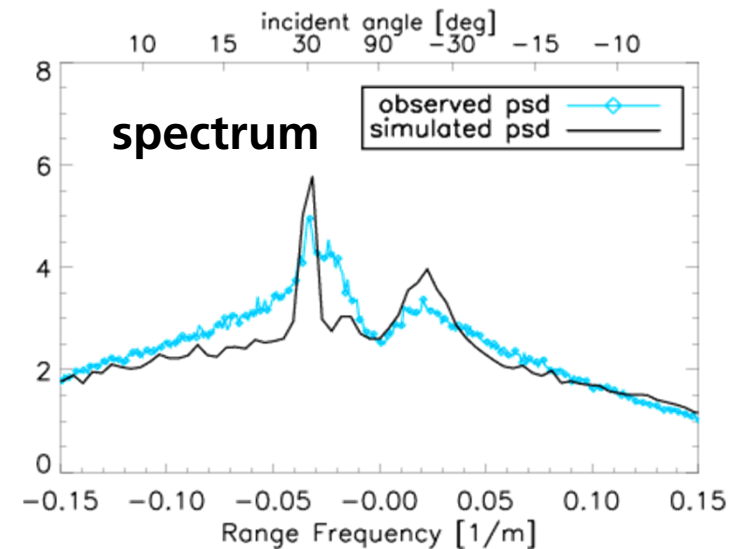
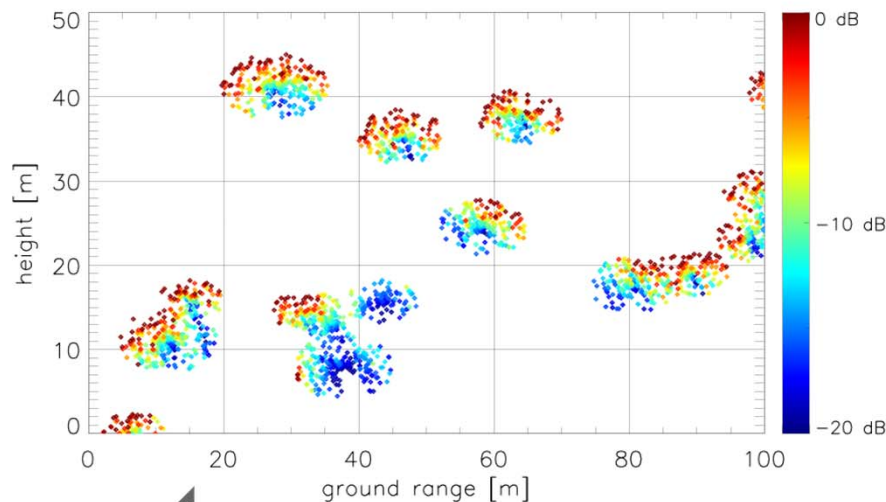
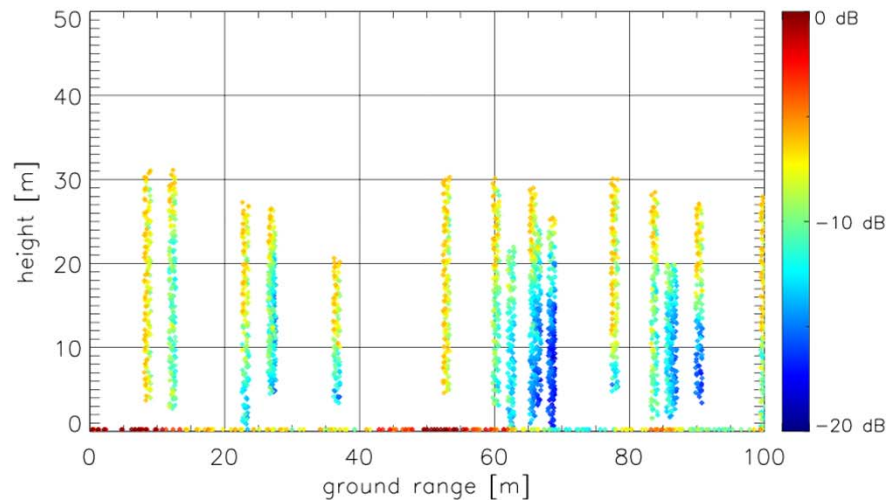
- ✦ Simulation of range sections (a few dozens of pixels)
- ✦ Forest modeled with clouds of point targets (depending on the model)
- ✦ No noise, no temporal decorrelation, pure geometric effects
- ✦ Simulation of images, then interferograms
- ✦ Extinction effect: scatterers are attenuated when shadowed by others in the LoS



The forest is not horizontally homogeneous

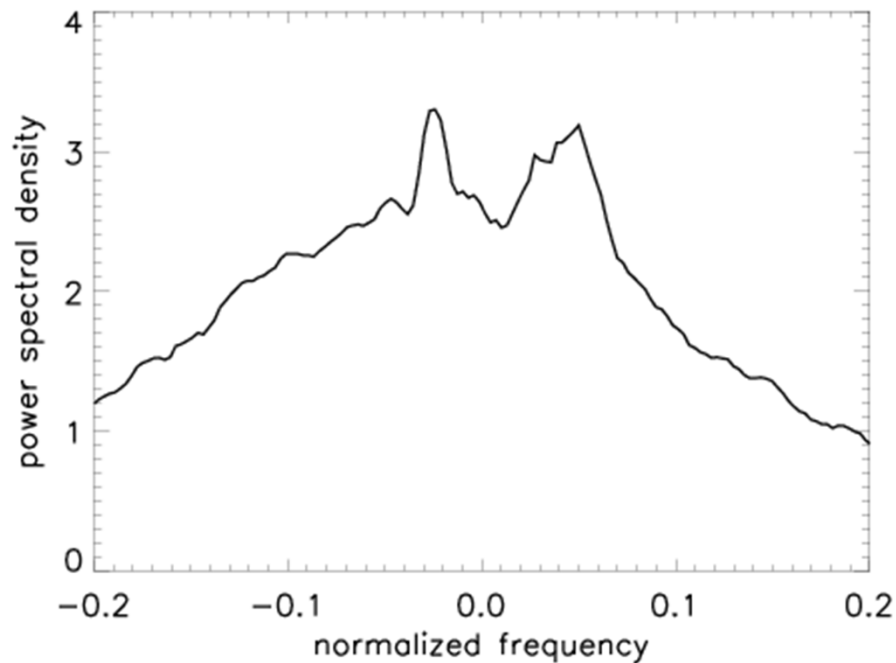


The forest is not horizontally homogeneous



F-SAR, 385MHz, X-band, height of ambiguity: ~5m

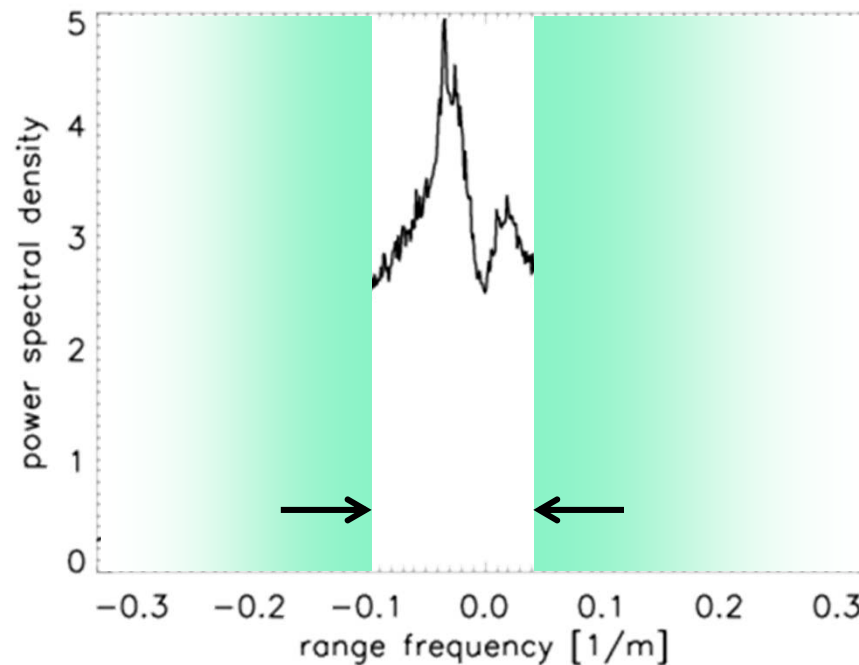
- ✦ With TanDEM-X we have observed such features in Brazil and Indonesian forests
- ✦ With F-SAR and a different geometry, also in southern Germany



Multilooking

- ✦ Spatial averaging
 - is equivalent to filtering spectrally the interferogram
 - risks to suppress components with a physical meaning

Range spectrum of interferogram

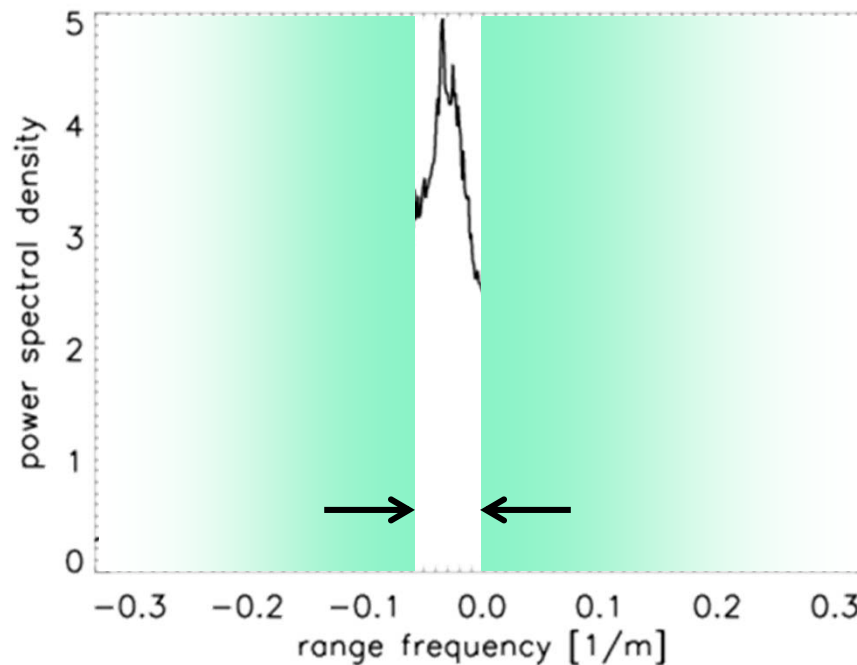


Multilooking

★ Spatial averaging

- is equivalent to filtering spectrally the interferogram
- risks to suppress components with a physical meaning

Range spectrum of interferogram



Discussion

★ First conclusions:

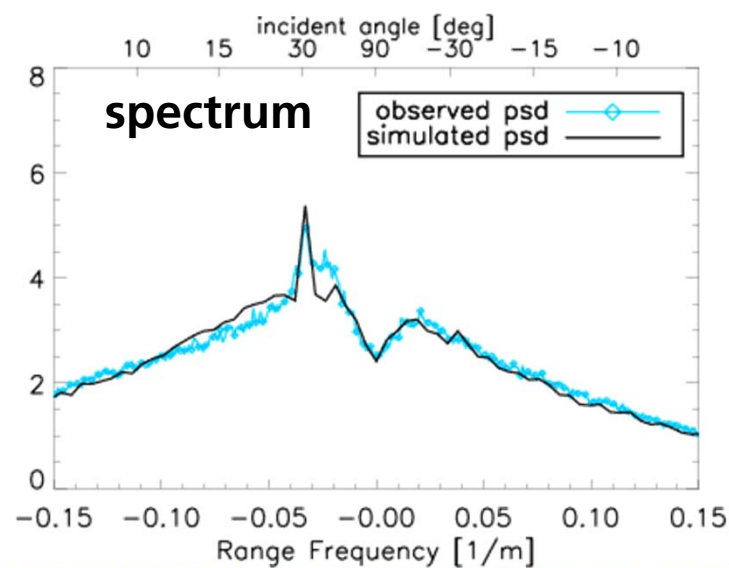
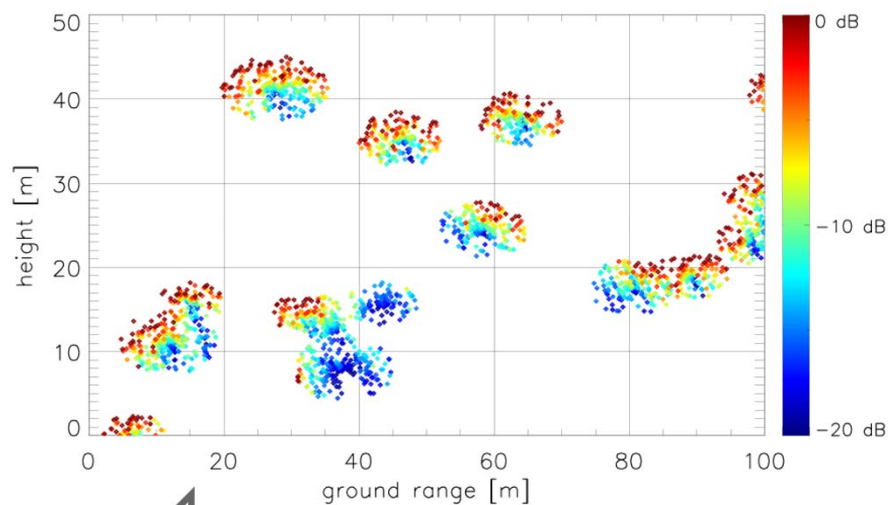
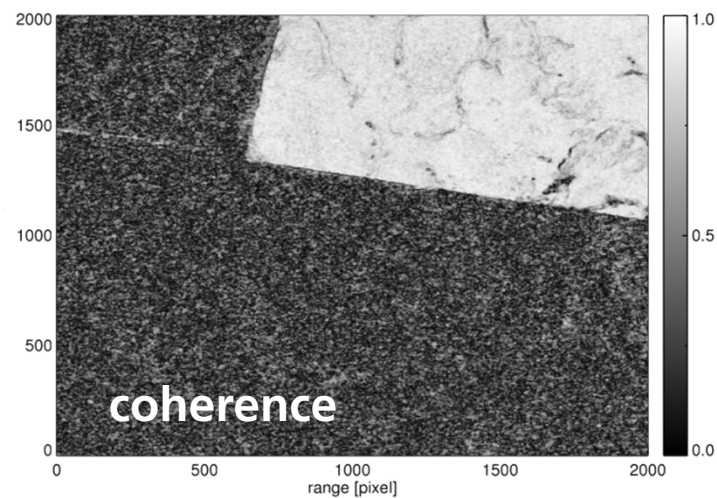
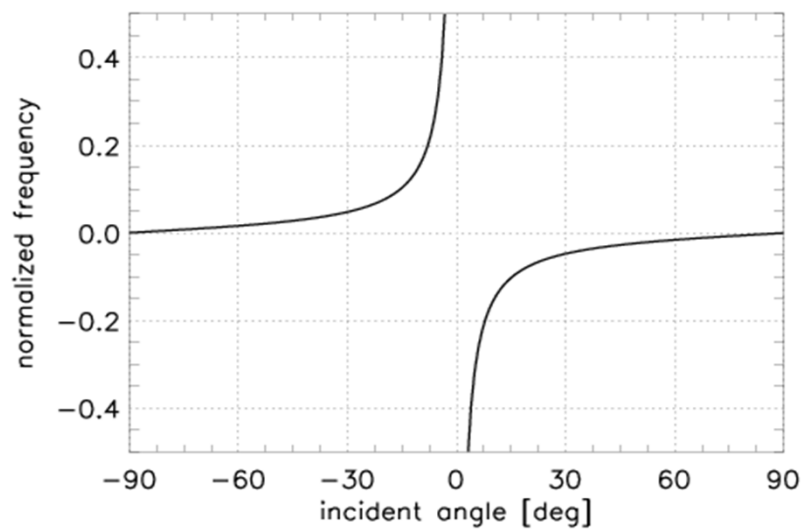
- ❑ Our results indicate a sensitivity of interferograms to the horizontal structure of the forest (level of sparsity? canopy characterization?)
- ❑ The spectral shape points to a surface-like object: the volumetric effect on the coherence could be due to gaps more than to genuine penetration
- ❑ Coherence is not a complete description of these interferograms
- ❑ Spatial averaging suppresses physical slopes

★ Tomography: emphasis on vertical structure (a lot of spatial averaging)

- ❑ Which are the consequences for forest modeling and inversion in X-band?
- ❑ Is it more a phase unwrapping problem or a low-order lay-over?
- ❑ Which the best multi-baseline processing?



Final Summary



Thank you for your attention!

